

DATA NOTES

Missouri State Highway Patrol

Uniform Crime Reporting Program

WEB ACCESS

Note: If you are using a Macintosh computer and find that it either does not display the contents correctly or the drill downs do not function properly, it's possible that either the web browser or the PDF reader you are using are not compatible with the UCR Crime Reporting Website.

The UCR Crime Reporting Website is designed to be compatible with Microsoft Internet Explorer Browser and Adobe Acrobat PDF Reader.

Data users are strongly encouraged to review these data notes compiled for the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System. These notes provide a brief background of issues related to UCR data. The *Missouri Uniform Crime Reporting Program Instruction Manual* provides detailed descriptions of many of the topics discussed here.

The Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS) is designated by state law (Section 43.505, RSMo) to operate and maintain a state UCR information system to collect, store, maintain, analyze, and retrieve crime data from Missouri law enforcement agencies. The Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) was appointed by DPS responsibility for administering Missouri's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Information received from each participating law enforcement agency in Missouri is maintained in the UCR repository. Although the MSHP has responsibility for the UCR information system and repository, submitting agencies bear responsibility for the accuracy of their data in the repository.

Limitation of Summary-Based Uniform Crime Reporting

Data from the UCR System provides a sampling – not a complete picture of crime in a community. UCR crime statistics are designed to measure reported crime rather than all crimes committed. Reporting levels may (and most often do) vary according to a wide variety of factors, including community, funding, and aggressiveness of local law enforcement.

For reporting purpose, Missouri statutes require that Missouri adopt the National UCR Program standards. Inherent in the program's rules and definitions are significant limitations in the summary-based reporting system – to accurately interpret UCR crime statistics users need to understand these limitations. These include (but are not limited to):

- **The Hierarchy Rule:** Crimes are ranked and law enforcement agencies only report the single highest ranked crime per incident. For example, a man robs a

liquor store and in the process the liquor storeowner is killed. The man who held up the store is charged with criminal homicide. The Hierarchy Rule requires law enforcement to report only the homicide, the highest ranked crime. The fact that the man also robbed the store is not reported.

- **Multiple Offenders:** The fact that multiple offenders commit criminal acts is lost in summary reporting. For example, two men rob a liquor store and only one of them was arrested. For UCR reporting purposes, the crime is reported as cleared even though the second offender remains at large. The arrest of one offender clears the offense.
- **Persons Arrested:** The Program reports on the number of persons arrested, not the number of crimes an individual may have committed. If a person commits 5 crimes at the same time and is subsequently arrested, only one arrest and the single highest ranked crime is reported to the UCR Program.
- **Hotel Rule:** This rule applies primarily to burglaries. Its purpose is to distinguish between transient and long-term use. For example, if a person walks into a hotel and burglarizes 5 rooms only one burglary is reported. However, if a person enters a storage facility and burglarizes 5 storage facilities, five burglaries are reported (due to the long-term use or lease of the property to different individuals).
- **Most Local Rule:** This rule states that crimes and crime clearances are to be reported by the political subdivision (city, county, or college campus) where the crime occurred. Information on the investigating agency or where the arrest occurred is not reported. For example, if a liquor store in El Centro was robbed and the offender was apprehended later by the Highway Patrol in Noblesville, the crime and clearance (arrest) would be reported by the El Centro Police Department for El Centro, the political subdivision where the crime occurred.
- **Crimes Against Society:** Not all crimes are reported to the Missouri UCR program. With the exception of motor vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter with a vessel, driving under the influence, and operating a vessel under the influence, violations of Missouri's motor vehicle laws, Missouri's watercraft laws and Missouri's wildlife codes are excluded from UCR reporting. The offenses in these three categories are excluded because they are deemed as crimes against society. The UCR program was designed to capture crimes against persons and crimes against property. Also excluded are arrests based on warrants issued for failure to appear or violation of probation and parole because the offense these individuals originally committed has been reported to the UCR Program Office.
- **Crimes in Open Society:** With the exception of arson and assaults on law enforcement officers, crimes committed within the closed society of a detention facility, jail, or prison facility are excluded from MoUCR reporting. The crime

rate or the citizens in a political subdivision are not affected by crimes committed within a secure facility (jail or prison).

- **Relationship of Crimes to Clearances:** UCR rules state that crimes and crime clearances are reported when they become known or reported to police. There is no direct, one-to-one relationship between crimes and clearances. A crime may become known and reported in one month; but that particular crime may not be solved (by an arrest) for several more months, or even years.

Repository

The MoUCR repository is a dynamic database. Missouri law enforcement agencies and the MoUCR Program Office are continually updating data.

Law enforcement agencies have the ability to submit or update their data through a variety of methods, including a web-based reporting system, internally generated forms or spreadsheets, hard-copy (paper) report forms which are mailed, faxed, or emailed to the UCR Program Office for entry via the web system, and electronic files delivered from record management systems.

Regardless of how data is submitted, all data must be reviewed and approved by the UCR Program Office before it is added to the repository. To accomplish this, all data submitted to the UCR Program is held in a temporary database where it awaits review by the UCR Program staff. Once reviewed, the data is approved and processed for submission to the repository or an error report is generated that indicated what errors were found in the data. All errors must be corrected before the data is submitted to the repository.

Approved data contained in both new and modified reports are moved from the temporary database to the repository every two weeks. These data then become part of the web analysis database. Additional quality control analyses on homicide data is conducted before these data are available for web analysis.

Crime Categories

Nationally, crime statistics are based on what is known as Index or Part I Offenses. Part I Offenses are categorized as violent and property crimes: Violent crimes include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes include burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Reports

To assist users, the MSHP has developed a series of web-based reports. Each report is based on a political subdivision and time frame, indicated by the user.

The following sections briefly discuss each of these reports and sub-reports.

Report	Data Source (UCR Form)	Description
Part I Offense	Return A	Part I Offenses by Offense Type, Violent Crimes, Property Crimes, and Total Index Crimes.
Assault by Weapons Used*	Return A	Aggravated Assaults by Weapon Type, Simple Assaults, and Total Assaults.
Robbery by Weapon Used*	Return A	Robberies by Weapon Type and Total Robberies.
Motor Vehicle Thefts by Type of Vehicle Stolen*	Return A	Motor Vehicle Thefts by Vehicle Type and Total Motor Vehicle Thefts.

**Users have the option to generate this report as a sub-report of the "Part 1 Offense" report.*

Arrests –

Report	Data Source (UCR Form)	Description
Arrest by Age, Sex, Crime with Race Totals	ASR	Part I and Part II Arrests by Age Group, Sex, Race, and Total.
Arrest by Age and Race by Crime	ASR	Part I and Part II Arrests by Age Group and Race.
Total Arrests by Part I and Part II Crimes.	ASR	Part I and Part II Crimes by Offense Type.

Supplemental Homicide* –

Report	Data Source (UCR Form)	Description
Supplemental Homicide Report (SHR)	SHR	Homicides by Type, Number of Victims and Offenders, Victim Information, Offender Information, Weapons, and Circumstances.
Victims by Age, Sex, and Race	SHR	Homicide Victims by Age Group, Sex, and Race.
Offenders by Age, Sex, and Race	SHR	Homicide Offenders by Age Group, Sex, and Race.
Deaths by Types and Locations	SHR	Deaths due to Homicide by Type and Domestic Violence Related Suicides.

**In some cases, the number(s) reported on the SHR may not agree with the number(s) reported on the Return A. The reason the two may not agree is that in some cases, agencies do not submit complete information on the SHR. In these cases, the only records loaded into the repository are the ones that clear the edit checks done during the processing of the agency's data. Records with incomplete information are returned to the agency for correction.*

Arson –

Report	Data Source (UCR Form)	Description
Actual Arsons and Arsons Cleared	Arson Report	Property Classification by Arsons, Cleared Arsons, Under 18 Cleared Arsons, and Structure Type.
Supplemental Arson Report	Arson Report	Arsons by Structure Type, Vehicle Type, Other, and Total.

Domestic Violence –

Report	Data Source (UCR Form)	Description
Supplemental Domestic Violence Incident Report	Missouri Domestic Violence Report	Domestic Violence Incidents by Victim / Offender Relationship.

Property –

Report	Data Source (UCR Form)	Description
Property Stolen by Part I Crime Classification	Return A Supplement	Part I Offenses by Number and Value of Stolen Property.
Property Stolen by Nature of Larceny*	Return A Supplement	Larceny by Type and Value of Stolen Property.
Robbery Loss by Location	Return A Supplement	Robberies by Location and Value of Stolen Property.
Property Stolen and Recovered by Type and Value	Return A Supplement	Property Type by Value Stolen and Value Recovered.
Burglary by Method Entry, Location and Time of Day*	Return A Supplement	Burglaries by Location and Time of Day, and Method of Entry.

**Users have the option to generate this report as a sub-report of the "Part 1 Offense" report.*

Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA)

Report	Data Source (UCR Form)	Description
Law Enforcement Officers Killed in the Line of Duty	LEOKA	Peace officers killed under felonious or accidental circumstances.
Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted in the Line of Duty	LEOKA	Officer Assaults by activity, weapon used, assignment, and time of day.
Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted – Assaults by Weapon	LEOKA	Officer Assaults, with or without injury, by weapon used.
Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted – Assaults by Activity	LEOKA	Officer Assaults by activity.
Law Enforcement Officers Assaulted – by Time of Day	LEOKA	Officer Assaults by time of day.

Employment

Report	Data Source	Description
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	Annual Employee Report	civilian and commissioned employees paid from law enforcement funds, by gender

Drugs –

Report	Data Source	Description
Drug Lab Map	MSHP DDCC	Seized Methamphetamine Labs by County.

Agency –

Report	Data Source	Description
Agency Reporting Status	MoUCR Program	Missouri law enforcement agencies UCR report status by month.

Crime Definition

In order to gauge the nature and extent of crime in Missouri, the MSHP collects offense statistics from participating law enforcement agencies in Missouri. Essential to the maintaining of uniform and consistent data is the utilization of standard definitions of the offenses. In this section, the standard UCR definitions for Part I and Part II offenses are explained.

PART 1 UCR OFFENSES:

Criminal Homicide

1A. Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. As a general rule, deaths due to injuries received in fights, quarrels, assaults, or commission of a crime are included. Accidental deaths, traffic fatalities, heart attacks, attempted murders, and suicides (if not domestic violence related) are not included.

1B. Manslaughter by Negligence

The killing of another person through gross negligence, including deaths resulting from activities normally considered legal acts. Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included.

1C. Justifiable Homicide

The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty; or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual.

1D. Domestic Violence-Related Suicide (Missouri Specific)

Definition: A suicide involving domestic violence circumstances.

Forcible Rape

2A. Forcible Rape

The carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and/or against her will; or not forcibly or against female's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse. Includes all rapes by force or threat of force regardless of the age of the female victim.

2B. Attempt to Commit Forcible Rape

Attempted rape by force or threat of force regardless of victim's age.

Robbery

The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

3A. Robbery – Firearm

A firearm is used as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim.

3B. Robbery – Knife or Cutting Instrument

A knife, broken bottle, razor, scissors or other cutting object or stabbing instrument is used as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim.

3C. Robbery – Other Dangerous Weapon

Any object such as a club, brick, or blunt object is used as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim.

3D. Robbery – Strong Arm (Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.)

Personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, or teeth are used as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim.

Assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated body injuries. Aggravated assaults are accompanied by the use of a weapon and / or serious injuries to the victim.

4a. Aggravated Assault – Firearm

A firearm is used as a weapon or as a means to assault the victim.

4b. Aggravated Assault – Knife or Cutting Instrument

A knife, broken bottle, razor, scissors or other cutting object or stabbing instrument is used as a weapon or as a means to assault the victim.

4c. Aggravated Assault – Other Dangerous Weapon

Any object such as a club, brick, or blunt object is used as a weapon or as a means of force to assault the victim

4d. Aggravated Assault – Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.

Personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, or teeth are used as a weapon or as a means of force to assault the victim.

4e. Other Assault – Simple, Not Aggravated

All assaults that do not involve the use or threaten the use of a firearm, knife, cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon and in which no serious or aggravated injuries were sustained by the victim.

5. Burglary

Definition: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

5a. Forced Entry

Includes burglaries where force of any kind was used to enter a structure for the purpose of committing a felony or theft. Entry by use of tools, breaking / forcing

windows, doors, transoms, or ventilators, cutting screens, walls, or roofs, and where known, use of master keys, picks, unauthorized keys, celluloid, or other devices that leave no outward mark but are used to force a lock. Burglary by concealment inside a building followed by an exit of the structure is included.

5b. Unlawful Entry – No Force

Burglaries involving no force and achieved by use of unlocked doors or windows.

5c. Attempted Forcible Entry

Includes burglaries where forcible entry is attempted by entry is not achieved. Burglary is assumed if force was used.

6. Larceny - Theft

Definition: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

6a. Pocket – Picking

Includes theft of articles from a person by stealth where the victim does not become immediately aware of the loss. Does not include thefts where force beyond simple jostling is used to overcome resistance of victim.

6b. Purse – Snatching

Includes grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from custody of a victim. Does not include thefts where force beyond simple jostling is used to overcome resistance of victim.

6c. Shoplifting

Theft by a non-employee of goods or merchandise exposed or offered for sale without trespass or unlawful entry.

6d. Theft from Motor Vehicles (Except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories)

Theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked, with or without force such as breaking a window for entry.

6e. Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories

Theft of any part or accessory attached to the interior or exterior, or any part or accessory necessary for the operation of a motor vehicle.

6f. Theft of Bicycles

Includes theft of bicycles, tricycles, tandem bikes, etc.

6g. Theft From Buildings

Includes theft from within a building open to the general public and where offender had legal access. Thefts of goods offered for sale are not included.

6h. Theft From Coin-Operated Device or Machine

Includes thefts from vending machines, parking meters, commercial washer / dryers, etc. Does not include thefts from buildings where force was used to gain access.

6i. All Other Larceny – Theft Not Specifically Classified

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

Definition: The Theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Watercraft, aircraft, and trailers are not considered motor vehicles by UCR.

7a. Autos

7b. Trucks and Buses

7c. Other Vehicles

Includes motorcycles, all terrain vehicles, snowmobiles, golf carts, mopeds, etc.

8. Arson

Definition: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

STRUCTURES:

8a. Single Occupancy Residential (House, Townhouse, Duplex, etc.)

8b. Other Residential (Tenement, Hotel, Motel, Inn, Dorm, B&B, etc.)

8c. Storage Building (Barns, Garages, Warehouse, etc.)

- 8d. Industrial & Manufacturing Facilities
- 8e. Other Commercial (Stores, Restaurants, Office, etc.
- 8f. Community or Public Buildings (Jails, Churches, Schools, Hospital, etc.)
- 8g. All Other structures (Outbuildings, Buildings Under Construction, etc.)

MOBILE:

- 8h. Motor Vehicles (Automobiles, Trucks, Buses, Motorcycles, etc.)
- 8i. Other Mobile Property (Trailers, RVs, Airplanes, Boats, etc.)
- 8j. Arson – Other

PART 2 UCR OFFENSES:

9. Other Assaults

Definition: Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or which did not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim are included as other assaults.

10. Forgery and Counterfeiting

11. Fraud

12. Embezzlement

13. Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing

14. Vandalism

15. Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.

16. Prostitutions and Commercialized Vice

17. Sex Offenses (Except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice).

18. Drug Abuse Violation

(1) Sale/Manufacturing

- a. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine);
- b. Marijuana;
- c. Synthetic narcotics – manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadone); and
- d. Other Dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogens, etc.).

(2) Possession

- e. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine);
- f. Marijuana;
- g. Synthetic narcotics – manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (Demerol, methadone); and
- h. Other Dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogens, etc.).

Includes all attempts to sell, manufacture, or possess any of the above.

19. Gambling

- a. Bookmaking (horse and sport book);
- b. Numbers and lottery; and
- c. All other.

20. Offenses Against the Family and Children

Includes all charges of non-support or neglect of family and children.

21. Driving under the Influence

- a. Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence; and
- b. Operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while under the influence.

22. Liquor Laws

With the exception of “drunkenness” and “driving under the influence” liquor law violation state or local, are placed in this class.

Includes:

- Manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possession, etc., intoxicating liquor;
- Maintaining unlawful drinking places;
- Bootlegging;
- Operating still;
- Furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person;
- Using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor;
- Drinking on train or public conveyance; and
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

23. Drunkenness

Include in this class all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of “driving under the influence”. Protective custody is not included.

24. Disorderly Conduct

In this class are placed all charges of committing a breach of peace.

Includes:

- Affray;
- Unlawful assembly;
- Disturbing the peace;
- Disturbing meetings;
- Disorderly conduct in state institutions, at court, at fairs, on trains or public conveyances, etc.;
- Blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language;
- Desecrating the flag;
- Refusing to assist an officer; and
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

25. Vagrancy

Persons prosecuted on the charge of being a “suspicious character or person, etc.” are included in this class.

Includes:

- Vagrancy;
- Begging;
- Loitering (persons 18 and over) and
- Vagabondage.

26. All other Offenses

Include in this class every other state or local offense (except traffic violations) not included in offenses 1-25, such as:

- Admitting minors to improper places;
- Abduction and compelling to marry;
- Bigamy and polygamy;
- Blackmail and extortion;
- Bribery;
- Combination in restraint of trade; trusts, monopolies;
- Contempt of court;
- Criminal anarchism;
- Criminal syndicalism;
- Discrimination, unfair competition;
- Kidnapping;
- Marriage within prohibited degrees;
- Offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in offenses 1-25), such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places, etc.;
- Perjury and subornation of perjury;
- Possession, repair, manufacture, etc., of burglar's tools;
- Possession of drug paraphernalia;
- Possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.,

Protective Order Violation

- Public nuisances;
- Riot and rout;
- Trespass;
- Unlawfully bringing weapons into prisons or hospitals;

- Unlawfully bringing drugs or liquor into state prisons, hospitals, etc., furnishing to convicts;
- Unlawful disinterment of the dead and violation of sepulture;
- Unlawful use, possession, etc., of explosives;
- Violations of state regulatory laws and municipal ordinances (this does not include those offenses or regulations which belong in the above classes);
- Violation of quarantine;
- All offenses not otherwise classified; and
- All attempts to commit any of the above.

27. Suspicion

28. Curfew and Loitering Laws (Persons under 18)

29. Runaways (Persons under 18)

Political Sub-Division

Users are cautioned that when creating a UCR report for a specific county, city, or town, the crime statistics presented reflect the criminal and law enforcement activities of multiple law enforcement agencies. The city or municipal police agency has responsibility for the incorporated portion of their city and the county sheriff's office has responsibility for the unincorporated portion of the county. Smaller incorporated cities that do not have continuous police services may have their UCR data included in the sheriff's data for the county at large.

Some colleges and universities in Missouri have law enforcement personnel that are responsible for enforcement activity on the campus. Some of these colleges and universities report their crime statistics directly to the UCR program office while others report their crime statistics through a local law enforcement agency.

Due to the lack of funds or resources some cities or towns will contract with either the county sheriff's office or another community for police protection. The crime statistics for these communities are included in crime statistics reported by the agency providing police protection.

Consequently, crime statistics generated for a county, city, or town may include crime statistics reported by a state law enforcement agency, county sheriff's office, municipal police agency(s) and any college or university located in the area selected.

Population

The population statistics used in reports generated from Missouri's UCR website are based on the most current decennial census as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information or to obtain additional population data users should contact the U.S. Census Bureau or visit them at their Website at www.census.gov.

The Missouri UCR website does not separately maintain population statistics for colleges and universities. Consequently, all of the UCR reports generated for colleges and universities report zero "0" as the population.

Missing Data

An agency can have two kinds of missing data, partial reporting or no report submitted. Periods (".") indicate that no report was submitted for the time period indicated on the report. A zero in some of the crime categories indicates that either there was no activity for that particular crime or complete data was not reported. This is due to the fact that agencies have the option to update their reports. In some cases, agencies may enter what is currently available and update their report later when complete statistics is available.

Since the repository is a dynamic database it is not possible to know what data elements are partial reporting and which ones are complete reporting without contacting the individual agency.

Roll-Up

Some cities and towns do not have the funds or resources available to provide their community with police protection. As an alternative, these communities contract with either the county sheriff's department or a neighboring city or town for police protection. Crime statistics for these cities and towns are included with statistics of the law enforcement agency providing police protection.

There are several communities that had police departments, but for a variety of reasons found it necessary to cease their operation (e.g., they were no longer eligible for federal funding, their only officer resigned, increased insurance cost etc.) and contract with the county sheriff's office for police protection. For these agencies, data is available for the local agencies for the months they were operational, otherwise the agency's data is included with the county sheriff's office. When this occurs users will be prompted with a

message indicating the agency's data is no longer available at the political subdivision level as of a specific date and refers them to the political subdivision providing police protection for that community (usually the county sheriff's office).